REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,240.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | „ 25 | Half-yearly | „ 31 |
| Quarterly | „ 13 | Quarterly | „ 16 |
| Monthly | „ 5 | Monthly | „ 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | „ 28 | Half-yearly | „ 35 |
| Quarterly | „ 14 | Quarterly | „ 20 |
| Monthly | „ 6 | Monthly | „ 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Charges of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,231 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

| July 1875. | | July 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 8 | Leaves Madras | 23 |
| „ Darwar | 14 | „ Trincopalee | 24 |
| „ Narrakal | 14 | „ Coconada | 25 |
| „ Alleppy | 14 | „ Visagapatam | 26 |
| „ Tellicherry | 15 | „ Vizianagram | 26 |
| „ Colombo | 17 | „ Gopalpore | 27 |
| „ Negapatam | 20 | „ False Point | 28 |
| „ Pondicherry | 21 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 30 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,009 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Hamerton, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

| July 1875. | | July 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 7 | Leaves BUSREH | 26 |
| „ Kurrachee | 11 | „ Mahomerah | 28 |
| „ Gwadur | 13 | „ Fao | 28 |
| „ Muskat | 14 | „ Bushire | 29 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 16 | „ Bahareim | 29 |
| „ Linga | 18 | „ Lingah | August 1 |
| „ Bushire | 22 | „ Bunder Abbas | 3 |
| „ Fao | 22 | „ Muscat | 5 |
| „ Mahomerah | 22 | „ Kurrachee | 10 |
| „ Busreh | 23 | Arrive BOMBAY | 13 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 61 P.M.

The S.S. "INDIA," 1,009 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Hamerton, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Berry, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | ..... | £15 | ..... | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 35 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 6 | |
| Port Said | 35 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 6 | |
| Messina | 50 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Naples | 60 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 60 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Genoa | 60 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 68 | ..... | 38 | ..... | 14-10 | |

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
EGYPTIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on here outward voyage and can be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the powerful Steamers

INDIA, 2,300 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, about middle August.
MACEDONIA, 2,312 Tons, 460 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

| FARES. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 |
| SUEZ | „ 350 | „ 200 |

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger Steamer JUNO, | 3,194, | 600, | about 9th July | 1875. |
| „ „ CASTORE, | 3,500, | 250, | about 8th Aug. | 1875. |

Rate of Passage-money inclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 | 0 | £35 | 0 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £29 | 8 | £23 | 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £22 | 8 | £22 | 0 | £13-7 |
| To Aden | £19 | 4 | £16 | 0 | £7-7 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

19, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | July. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KASHGAR | G. J. Babot | 2269 | 450 | 9th | Suez, &c. |
| INDUS | N. Stewart | 3473 | 500 | 16th | Southampton. |
| DELHI | G. Lee | 2178 | 400 | 23rd | Suez, &c. |
| DECCAN | J. D. Gaby | 3128 | 600 | 30th | Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,822 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain F. S. Toogs, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room.

An invoice of Bohemian glassware consisting of ruby and gold nice wine, liquor and water sets, toilet and powder sets, scent bottles, beer mugs, water goblets, decanters, &c.

7 cases of plain superior leather cloths of different colours such as black, green, chocolate, &c.

1 case of flower leather cloths, assorted colours.

1 case of English confectionery such as peppermint lozenges, rose lozenges, mixed drops, jujubes, &c.

Sundries consisting of white and green dinner set, plated table argand lamp by Tucker and Sons, stone mortar and pestil, kerosine oil safety lamps, kerosine oil bed-room lamps with round burners, ladies' bells, music boxes, copying books of various sizes, knife sharpers, iron grills, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, dhooties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the following goods:—

5 Baleo Grey Shirtings, 4 and 7 lbs
4 ditto ditto do., 4½ lbs.
6 ditto ditto T Cloths, 5 lbs.
3 Cases White Sarrips.
2 ditto White Dhoties.
2 ditto Coloured Muslin.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class walnutwood grand cottage piano by Challen and Hodgson, a first-rate sweet-toned harmonium with 5 stops by Metzler and Co., a large collection of choice and rare plants in pots, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, harmonium, &c., the property of E. L. Hawkins, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery, Gold Watches, Lockets, Finger rings, Earrings, Sets of Sleeve Links and Buttons, Brooches, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst. at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned valuable gold jewellery, consisting of pairs of gold Delhi made earrings, gold brooches, sets of sleeve links and buttons, gold crosses, neckchains, lockets, gold rings set with pearls and rubies, Glasscord and stone rings, gold albert chains with and without lockets, hooks and watch keys, bracelets, a gold double case watch by "Jones," one gold double case watch by "P. Fox," gold open face watches, gilt waistcoat buttons, gold breast pins, &c., &c.

The above articles of jewellery are now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1875.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITH reference to the Advertisement signed by R. SHARP, I regret that the said R. Sharp did consent to DISSOLVE the PARTNERSHIP between us, as stated in my former notice. As the Partnership was not for any fixed period, I further give notice that I have DETERMINED and DISSOLVED the same.

J. C. LAWRENCE.

5th July, 1875.

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids, utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realises a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove. GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbitt Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

*Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.*

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine Steamer CLIVE, A1 Lloyd's, 810 Tons net Register, W. H. Bury, Commander, will sail as above, the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged. Her passage out was made in 28 days, and she has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

TO BE LET, two stories of a HOUSE near the Elphinstone Circle, which are well adapted for the purpose of Office and dwelling place. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

26, Meadows Street.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

PROGRAMME of SPORTS for the week ending, the 10th July 1875:—

TUESDAY EVENING, Polo, G. K. Remington, Esq., Secretary.
WEDNESDAY „ Football, R. Campbell, Esq.
„ Rounders, Quoits, &c.
FRIDAY „ Polo.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Cricket, C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.
„ CRICKET PRACTISE EVERY EVENING.

Members of the Gymkhana wishing to join in any of the above Sports are requested to communicate with the respective Secretaries.

E. L. MARRYAT, Capt., R. E.,
Pro. Hony. Secy. Bombay Gymkhana.

Monday, 5th July.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at one p. m., for the transaction of the following busines, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Direc ors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd July 1875.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect a Director in room of Mr. G. T. Portlock, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd July 1875.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

PATRON:
H. E. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B.

COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.

MEMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Esq. | Khurseejee N. Cama, Esq. |
| Ballard, Col. J. A., R.E., C.B. | Lee-Warner, W., Esq., C.S. |
| Cleveland Henry, Esq. | LeMesurier, H. P., Esq. |
| Codrington A., Surgeon Major. | Maxwell, H. Esq. |
| Cumrodeen Tyabjee, Esq. | Martin Wood W., Esq. |
| Fox, C. E., Esq. | Morarjee Gokuldass, Esq. |
| Gayer, Major. | Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Sir, Knight, C. S. I. |
| Gilbert, W., Esq. | Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Hon'ble. |
| Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir, Bart., C. S. | Oxenham, F. G., Esq. |
| Jacob, H. P., Esq. | Vishwanath Narrain Mandlik, R. S., Hon'ble. |
| Jervoise, J. P., Captain, | Wilson, Revd. J., D. D. |
| James, H. F. M., Esq., C. S. | |
| Kaikooshroo Nowrojee Kabraji, Esq. | |

The Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, A. F. Turner, Esq. } Hon. Secys.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

It is requested that Subscriptions or Donations may be paid to the Society through the undersigned Honorary Secretary, in order that a receipt may be furnished, and the sum credited to its proper head.

Contributions previously acknowledged:—
Donations, Rs. 1,881. Subscriptions, Rs. 500.

The following further contributions are thankfully acknowledged:—

| Names. | Donations. | Subscriptions. |
|---|---|---|
| M. E. Rear-Admiral Cumming, C.B. | 50 | ... |
| C. P. Cooper, Esq. | 50 | ... |
| Nanjee Morarjee, Esq. | 30 | ... |
| Angundiarjee Jemsetjee Commissary walla | 30 | ... |
| The Hon'ble R. G. Sahib V. N. Mandlik | 30 | 25 |
| Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. | ... | 25 |
| W. G. Hall, Esq. | ... | 25 |
| The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kemball | 25 | ... |
| Keshowjee Toolsidass Mr. | 25 | ... |
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| The Misses Mothibai and Manackbai | 20 | ... |
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| Messrs. Gokuldass Madhowjee & Co. | 20 | ... |
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| Assa Veerjee, Esq. | 20 | ... |
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| Messrs. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons | 20 | ... |
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| Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq. | 20 | ... |
| Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq. | 20 | ... |
| Keswejeedad wjee, Esq. | 20 | ... |
| Wm. Gilbert, Esq. | 15 | ... |
| Lildhur Odhowjee, Esq. | 15 | ... |
| Thackersey Naronjee, Esq. | 15 | ... |
| A. F. Turner, Esq. | ... | 15 |
| C. Gomes, Esq. | ... | 15 |
| Luchmidass Khimjee, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Raghunath Narayen, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Hormusjee Sorabjee, Esq., of Mhow | ... | 10 |
| Doosabhoy Framjee, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Nursey Kessowjee, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Bhojraj Deesurj, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Rahimbhoy Allaidinbhoy, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Rahamoobhoy Hubibhoy, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Dayal Ruttonsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Ruttonsey Poonsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Messrs. Trincumjee Mooljee & Co. | ... | 10 |
| Vurdwan Tookersey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Narotumdass Madhowdass, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Purbhut Ludha, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Heerjee Nagsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Madhoo Coorpal, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Kurumsey Khetsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Vurdwan Poonsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Mody, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Purbhut Ludha, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Casumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Jeejeebhoy Peerbhoy, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Ghalabhoy Padumsey, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Janardhun Saccaram Gadgil, Esq. | ... | 10 |
| Thakordass Atmaram, Esq. | ... | 5 |

The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee has been postponed till the 6th October next. The accounts of the Society can be inspected at any time at the office of the Undersigned.

ALLAN F. TURNER,
Honorary Secretary.

5th July, 1875.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, well grown TIGER CUB, Rs. 500 already offered. Apply to GOOSTAJEE & Co., Surat.

WANTED, by a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER an employment in a Mercantile Office, with satisfactory Testimonials. Address "F.," care of this Paper.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Parcels and cases sent to England from Re. 1, upwards, according to size, &c.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

TO LET, a Furnished HOUSE by the Sea-side in Mazagon, containing 2 Bed-rooms, 1 Sitting, 1 Dining, 1 Office and 1 Bath-room. Rs. 35 per mensem. Apply to "Sunbeam," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.

AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metal, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co., Bombay

## NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

NOTICE.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of a case of Plated and Gilt Metal Mouldings, 7 cases Cast Iron Railings for Tombs, 12 cases Window Glass Panes, Pieces of Country Cotton Piece Goods, cases of Wines, Pieces of China Silk, Boxes of Tea, Cocoanuts Cheroots, Tobacco, Glassware, Oilman Stores and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875.

The sale will commence punctually at 1 P.M., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

G. H. JOHNS,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 1st July 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the Undersigned under the Style of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., Iron Founders, &c., at the Bombay Foundry and Iron Works, was, by MUTUAL CONSENT of the Undersigned, DISSOLVED on the 7th day of April last, the same business being thenceforward carried on by MANECKBAI, Widow and Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee alone on her own account and for her own benefit. ALL DEBTS due to and owing by the said Partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Manecksai.—Dated this 26th day of June 1875.

DOSABHOY CAWASJEE SHROFF,
Surviving Executor of Cawasjee Hormusjee Shroff, deceased.

The O mark of BAI MANECKBAI,
Widow & Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Engineer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that undermentioned (11) eleven plots of Government VACANT LAND, situate at Colaba, near the Colaba Station, and bordering on the new High Road, Sea Face, on the south end of the new Overbridge, viz—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plot No. | 1 containing | 1816 square yards. |
| „ No. | 2 ditto | 1825 ditto. |
| „ No. | 3 ditto | 1907 ditto. |
| „ No. | 4 ditto | 1855 ditto. |
| „ No. | 5 ditto | 1782 ditto. |
| „ No. | 6 ditto | 1719 ditto. |
| „ No. | 7 ditto | 1630 ditto. |
| „ No. | 8 ditto | 1550 ditto. |
| „ No. | 9 ditto | 1470 ditto. |
| „ No. | 10 ditto | 1405 ditto. |
| „ No. | 11 ditto | 1443 ditto. |

will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on TUESDAY, the 13th of July 1875, at 1 P.M.

The TERMS of SALE can be learnt, and plan of the land can be seen, on application to Undersigned.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st June 1875.

BADHAM AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED.

NETT CASH PRICES.

BLACK SILK HATS, Rs. 5 each.

DRAB DRESS HATS, Rs. 5 each.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS, Rs. 2 each.

LADIES' HEATHER COTTON RIBBED HOSE, Rs. 18 per dozen.

LADIES' HEATHER MERINO for the rains, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 11-8 per dozen.

LADIES' LESLIE THREAD HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON HOSE, from Rs. 16-8 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S HEATHER MERINO SOCKS, from Rs. 6 8 per half dozen.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON ½ HOSE, from Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' STRIPED MERINO ½ HOSE, from Rs. 15-8 per dozen.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS & SLEEVES, from Rs. 12-8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' KNOT SCARFS, Re. 1-8 each; Rs. 8 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' PIN SCARFS, Re. 1 each Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' MADE-UP BOWS, Re. 1 each; Rs. 5 per ½ dozen.

GENTS' BRACES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair.

GENTS' COLOURED KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

LADIES' KID GLOVES, SLIGHTLY SPOTTED, Re. 1 per pair; Rs. 4 per ½ dozen pairs.

GENTS' REVERSIBLE WRIST BANDS, Rs. 8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and Washed, ready immediate use, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

GENTS' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

TRAVELLING RUGS—A LARGE STOCK CLEARING AT ENGLISH PRICES.

CARPET BAGS, Rs. 3 each.

ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, Rs. 25 per ½ dozen.

FACE TOWELS (Honey Comb), Rs. 8 per dozen.

BATH TOWELS ALL SIZES, BROWN AND WHITE.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS made to measure, from Rs. 29.

FINE TWILLED BLUE SERGE SUITS (Wool Dyed), Rs. 27.

TWEED SUITS, all Shades, (Suits), Rs. 27.

SERGES IN ALL SHADES, (Suits), Rs. 27.

GENTS' GOLD FRONT STUDS, Rs. 14-8 Set.

GENTS' GOLD SOLITARES, Rs. 13 Set.

BADHAM AND CO.,
RAMPART

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH JULY, 1875.

THE morning's Liverpool Cotton Market opened firmer: probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 6,000.

Saturday's message from New York quoted Mid-Uplands on the spot still at 15¼ cents. per lb, and futures unchanged. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales against 700 last year, and 4,000 on the corresponding date in 1873, the exports to Great Britain being 4,000 bales against nothing last year.

The visible supply of Cotton for the whole of Europe, on the 2nd instant, compares with the past two years as follows:—

| | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visible supply of all descriptions | 2,550,000 | 2,784,000 | 2,496,000 |
| " East Indian... | 1,060,000 | 1,144,000 | 1,128,870 |

The London General Produce Markets on Saturday showed no great change. Coffee was firm at unaltered prices; Cocoanut Oil partially 5s. to 10s. per ton higher; Bombay Linseed 6d. per cwt lower. The weekly quotations for East Indian Bank Shares and Rupee Paper were unaltered.

The Bank of France return shows a reduction of £755,000 in coin, against an increase of £3,000,000 in notes in circulation, which is doubtless owing to heavy remittances of Gold London.

A further payment of £60,000 into the Bank of England took place on Saturday, making £188,000 since last return.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94½; French Rentes 104½.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 3rd instant shows the following alterations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at H.O. | Dec. Rs. | 2,64,995 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. " | 17,700 |
| Deposits | Inc. " | 10,36,265 |
| Government Securities | Inc. " | 3,52,165 |
| Loans | Dec. " | 33,078 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. " | 39,631 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Dec. " | 1,40,710 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. " | 5,35,714 |

The extent of these alterations is insignificant, but it is satisfactory to see that they still continue favorable.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has still been but a very small business doing, but if anything, the tendency is a trifle firmer. This, however, is evidently more owing to an indisposition on the part of the Banks to do business of any kind, than to any inherent strength in the market; and should any demand for remittance spring up we might look for a sharp reaction in rates. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1a-9d. | per rupee |
| Do Bills 6 months' sight | 1a-10 to 1-16d. | " |
| Credits 3 " | 1a-10 1-32d. | " |
| Documents 3 " | 1a-10 1-16d. | " |

On Calcutta business has been done to-day in demand drafts at par and in 60 days' sight at ¼ discount. Government Paper is quiet and unchanged.

THE SHARE MARKET continues to exhibit great dullness and in almost every description of quotations a further decline. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. lower, Colaba Land Company Rs. 10, Port Cannings Rs. 15. Press shares are specially out of favour, Apollo being Rs. 200, Colaba Rs. 200, Fort Press Rs. 250, Berar Company Rs. 15, and Bombay Press Rs. 10 per share down. Spinning and Weaving Scrip has not given way to any great extent, but a general reduction of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share is quoted.

IN COTTON there is still little or nothing doing for export, a few purchases of Veravul at Rs. 155 to Rs. 157 being the only transactions reported. The receipts for the two days were 944 bales, making 1,546 bales for three days.

FREIGHTS are unchanged at £2 both by steamer and sailing ship for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are nominally firm owing to the limited supplies offering from first hand, but the amount of business passing in the bazaar is insignificant.

## BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 9 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 91 |
| 20,000 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,450 |
| 30,000 | 500 | all | 50 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 730 |
| 5,25 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,200 |
| 80,000 | 25 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China | 250 |
| 60,000 | 2814 | all | Nil | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 125 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 183 |
| 40 000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 108 |
| 80,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 493 |

## LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 6% | Colaba Land Co | 1,190 |
| 7,500 | 15 | all | ... | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 115 |
| 1,750 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 20p.a. | Mazagon Land | 750 |
| 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15p.a. | Fort Canning Land Company, Limited | 215 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 5,000 | 2,85 | 200p. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,300 nl |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 55 do. | Albert Co, Kurrachee | 775 |
| 150 | 50 | all | 12p.ct. | Albert Ginning Co | 600 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200 | 00 | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 150 | 1,000 | 11,000 | 200p. | Apollo Press Co | 4,200 |
| 149 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary | 775 |
| 155 | 500 | all | 60p.a. | Berar Company (New) | 570 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200p. | Bombay Press Co | 1,350 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50p.a | Do Do New | 200 |
| 1,410 | 250 | all | 8½p.ct. | Broach Cotton Co | 115 |
| 1,800 | 1,800 | all | 27½p. | Carwar Company | 1,800 |
| 250 | 250 | all | ... | Coconada Press Co | 70 |
| 1,889 | all | 175p. | Colaba Press Co | 4,300 | |
| 300 | 300 | all | Nil | Distillers P. & G. Co | 200 |
| 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co | 1,110 | |
| 5,500 | all | 200 | Fort Press Co | 2,500 | |
| 2,000 | 4,000 | 15 | 75p. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 300 |
| 500 | all | 100 | p.ct. | French Press Co | 420 |
| 1,400 | ... | 1,400 | 100 p.c. | Imperial Press Co | 5 |
| 3125 | 400 | 30 | 60 p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co | 5 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 500 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld | 1,500 |
| 1250 | ... | 1,250 | 250 p.c. | Prince of Wales Press | 800 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p.c. | Samoon Press Co | 600 |
| 400 | 500 | 150 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co | 400 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 930 |
| 1170 | 250 | all | 12p.ct. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | ... | 100p.c. | Volkart's United Press Co | 180 |

For share for the half year.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 100% | Alexandra Spinning | 1,250 |
| 500 | 5,000 | all | 200% | Alliance Spinning | 2,910 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 500 | ... | Bhownagree M. & P. Co | 1,600 |
| 100 | 1,400 | all | 100 | Bombay United | 1,160 |
| 1000 | 150 | 150 | 10% | Broach Mills | 170 |
| 1300 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Colaba Spinning | 790 |
| 2,840 | 2,000 | all | 100p.c. | Dharumsey Spinning | 1,100 |
| 1,500 | 1,25 | all | 100p.c. | Fleming S. & W. Co | 900 |
| 1,900 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Great Eastern | 1,070 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 60p.c. | Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 1,025 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,115 |
| ..... | ... | 800 | ... | Khandeish Spinning | 1,060 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 1,000 |
| ..... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning | 950 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manockji Petit's | 1,100 |
| 4,050 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,135 |
| 4,000 | 625 | all | 50p.c. | Oriental | 675 |
| 400 | 4,250 | 250 | ... | Prince of Wales Spinning | 650 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200p.c. | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,040 |
| 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 25p.a. | Do. do. 1/4 share | 276 |

Per share for the half year.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £22 | 22 | 9 | 0 p. | G. I. P. Railway Consoli. Stock |
| £20 | 10 | 3 | 14 | Do. New £10 Shares |
| £20 | 6 | 7 | 3 | do. Ditto |
| £20 | 21 | 13 | 1 | do. Ditto |
| 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | do. G. B. & C. I. Railway Co |
| £14 | 12 | 5 | 15 | do. Do. New £15 Shares |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,150 | 12,500 | 1,500 | 240 p. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,715 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 4p.ct. | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 1,50 | 500 | 300 | 27p.ct. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 57 |
| ..... | 200 | 100 | 3 p. | Mahalaxmi Bunder Ld. | 95 |
| ..... | 50 | all | 4 p. | Mechanics' Bulding Co. | 23 |
| ..... | 500 | all | 20 p.a. | Treacher & Co | 355 |
| ..... | 200 | all | 20 p.a. | Viegas Patent Slip | 25 |

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Dole L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 93 | 1½ | ... | Bank of China |
| ..... | .. | .. | ... | East India Bank |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June as compared with that for 22nd June:—

| Liabilities. | 22nd June. Rs. | As. | P. | 29th June. Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | 2,30,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,30,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 16,54,775 | 13 | 1 | 16,54,775 | 13 | 1 |
| Treasury Balances | 4,65,51,306 | 10 | 8 | 4,67,56,846 | 10 | 8 |
| Deposit Balances | 1,91,37,454 | 10 | 4 | 2,16,43,368 | 1 | 3 |
| Bank Post Bills | 2,49,097 | 13 | 1 | 3,12,998 | 1 | 1 |
| Sundries | 11,16,268 | 0 | 3 | 11,40,940 | 8 | 5 |
| Rs. | 9,66,79,491 | 15 | 5 | 9,24,60,732 | 1 | 6 |
| Assets. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 1,29,98,577 | 6 | 8 | 1,31,98,681 | 10 | 8 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities | 74,91,923 | 13 | 2 | 76,02,890 | 13 | 2 |
| Credits on ditto | 38,32,987 | 0 | 1 | 38,52,820 | 14 | 6 |
| Bills discounted | 2,36,84,496 | 15 | 9 | 2,37,75,437 | 5 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | 10,75,946 | 15 | 11 | 10,75,946 | 15 | 11 |
| Stamps | 11,98,110 | 0 | 0 | 11,943 | 4 | 9 |
| Balances with other Banks | 6,04,210 | 9 | 10 | 6,09,8 | 6 | 5 |
| Sundries | 29,201 | 6 | 11 | 29,665 | 12 | 11 |
| Bullion | | | | | | |
| Cash at Head Office | 2,2?,19,051 | 3 | 6 | 2,33,1?,891 | 14 | 8 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,71,70,606 | 3 | 10 | 1,56,09,500 | 10 | 3 |
| Rs. | 9,66,79,494 | 15 | 5 | 9,24,60,732 | 1 | 6 |

## NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd July, compared with the statement issued on 26th June:—

| Liabilities. | 26th June Rs. | 3rd July. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital:— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. | 50,00,000 | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. " | 10,00,000 | |
| Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share " | 12,48,125 | |
| Do. do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share " | 2,49,025 | |
| Do. do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share " | 12,46,250 | |
| Do. do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share " | 12,45,125 | 99,84,125 99,89,125 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | | 15,50,000 15,50,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | | 58,92,280 16,37,285 |
| Do. do. at Branches | | 25,14,190 25,31,890 |
| Other Deposits | | 1,11,84,724 1,21,70,989 |
| Post Bills | | 32,033 33,008 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | | 3,72,333 3,74,048 |
| | | 3,14,70,615 3,22,76,935 |
| Assets. | | |
| Government Securities | | 38,09,004 41,54,169 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | | 13,00,062 12,88,280 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | | 27,92,115 26,79,057 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | | 2,163 7,630 |
| Bills Discounted | | 1,34,08,285 1,34,42,916 |
| Stamps | | 4,903 4,899 |
| Dead Stock Rs. | 3,07,354 | |
| Amount applied in reduction " | 1,15,000 | |
| | | 3,92,354 3,92,354 |
| Bullion | | 6,93,076 6,93,012 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | | 3,94,780 2,54,070 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | | 87 17,573 93,65,567 |
| | | 3,14 79,615 3,22,76,935 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER AFRICA, 255 tons, Captain R. T. V. T. Rauchaupt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 2nd), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 1,388 tons, Captain E. W. Nelson, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the original cargo of coals from Liverpool, to be carried into the same bottom.

### ARRIVAL.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Kurrachee (s) | Scott | Kurrachee, July 2. |

### DEPARTURE.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Morro Castle | Jewett | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Royal Sovereign, Nelson to Kurrachee.
Schooner Africa, Rauchaupt, to Zanzibar.

The Steamer Indus, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for load ng yesterday.

## CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

30 Queen Victoria (s)—Sangster ....London, May 22.
Arundel Castle ....Fulton ..... ——, March 26.

June. DEPARTURES.

30 Indus (s) ..... ..... .....
City of Oxford (s) ..... ..... .....
Ava (s) ..... ..... .....

## MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

2 Malda (s) ..... ..... Bombay.

July. DEPARTURES.

1 Yorkshire (s) ..... ..... London.
2 Scythia ..... ..... Corelong.
D. of Sutherland (s). ..... Calcutta.
Danlia (s) ..... ..... Rangoon.
3 Malda (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.

## DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 5.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s, 6 casks iron wire, Kahboy Tyabally; 3 bales printing paper, Peel Cassels and Co; 11 casks paints, Joseph Soares.

### FROM LONDON.

Caronandel s, 202 quarter barrels gunpowder, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Malwa s, 35 casks iron bowls, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 210 cases geneva, Jemsetjee Nowrajee.

### FROM TRIESTE.

Juno s, 2 cases candle-cologne, D. S. Kemp and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 3.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 166 bales cotton, Rallı Brothers; 42 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Sumner and Co; 18 bales cotton, Atmaram Shunker.
Europa s, 3,200 cwts wheat, Steam Robart and Co; 140 bales cotton, Cullianjee Govindjee; 45 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 40 bales wool, Gungaram Harruckchund; 43 bales cotton, Dowjee Govindjee; 92 bales cotton, Booth and Co; 45 bales wool, Lallubhaee Khimjee; 42 bales wool, Ranjee Roychund; 35 bales wool, Jewraj Dewjee; 50 bales wool, Lillabhai Govindjee; 29 bales cotton, Lillabhai Bhickonsey and Co

### FOR HULL.

Eva Carvill, 250 cwts. rapeseed, and 6,000 cwts. linseed, Wallace and Co.

### FOR HAVRE

Otter Cape, 610 cwts. black pepper, Vinay and Co.

### FOR GENOA.

Kashgar s, 80 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 18 cases turmaric seed, and 18 cwts. sawa seed, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed; 99 cwts. Khoras, Ebrams Kassam; 104 bales cotton, Roognath Jugnath; 147 bales cotton, Curimbuoy Ebrams; 10 bales cotton, Ebrams Noordin and Co; 149 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·9 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

June—July—1875.

| Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M. | 28th | 29th | 30th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | 29·63 | ·690 | ·665 | ·638 | ·689 | ·713 | ·705 |
| Temperature of the Air | 84°8 | 83°5 | 84°1 | 84°8 | 85°2 | 85°1 | 85°3 |
| Wet-bulb Thermometer | 79°5 | 79°5 | 79°2 | 79°8 | 80°1 | 79°7 | 79°1 |
| Dew Point | 78°0 | 78°1 | 77°7 | 78°2 | 78°4 | 77°8 | 76°9 |
| Relative Humidity of Air | 0·867 | ·839 | ·812 | ·806 | ·806 | ·791 | ·761 |
| Extent of cloud | | | | | | | |
| Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) | 7·8 | 7·0 | 6·4 | 5·4 | 6·4 | 4·4 | 6·1 |
| Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day | 85°3 | 86°2 | 87°4 | 87°5 | 88°6 | 85°6 | 88°6 |
| Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day | 81°5 | 80°7 | 81°0 | 80°9 | 81°0 | 81°0 | 81°4 |
| General Direction of Wind | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) |
| Movement in 24 hours | Miles. 466 | Miles. 456 | Miles. 464 | Miles. 480 | Miles. 410 | Miles. 370 | Miles. 437 |
| | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground | 0·12 | 0·07 | 0·03 | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·00 |

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 4th July 24·51.

(a) WSW.
(b) WSW. SW. WSW, SW.
(c) WSW, SW.
(d) WSW. SW. WSW.
(e) WSW. W. WSW.
(f) W. WSW.
(g) W. WSW, W. WSW. W.

## HIGH COURT—6TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley v David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Mr. Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.
408-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—J T Bell and others v Chubildass Lalloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jaikram Hemjee—Ardaseer Framjee.—Part heard.
216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidas Jumnadass.

Judges Summons Referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dewsurn Callianjee and another v Khojee Kha Vullued Hoosein Khan Mons women, claimants.

LONG CAUSES.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Seetaram v Reporter Hunee Lal and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
550-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhuojee Ram Dhunjee.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Tranjewun Doolubdass v Dewalli and others—In person.
563-74—W N Balcristna—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Benjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi and Macfarlane.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Valjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
560-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakissondass—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

466-74—Shamrao P—Vassonjee Purshotum v Anandjee Govindjee—No appearance.
117-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Babajee Cassinath—No appearance.
302-75—Jamsidjun and Ghandidhoy—Tar Mahomed Esse and another v Bamonjee Hormusjee Mestry—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
314-75—Jamsidjun and Ghandidhoy—Vimay and Company v Doolubdass Tribhowandass—No appearance.
317-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Thackersey and Purshotum and another v Dossay Amud and others—No appearance.
320-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jan Mahomed Samjee v Mahomed Dossa—No appearance.
321-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Wang Ching v Mahomed Dossa—No appearance.
322-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee and another v Boo bibai widow—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

610-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Sonabai widow and others—Macfarlane and Shipney—Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Shipney—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhanram Muddon Gopal v Ramnarayen Bhanjee & others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Barbhaya.
455-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld—Ramcristna Sanba—Beleristna W N
554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapojee Narayee and others—Present and Winters
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Mahomed Khan bin Pookeer—E W Kirkbur
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laidass—Shamrao Vanduung.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 3.

Hall, Captain, Bengal A D C, on leave, from Meerut.
Martin, Surg, Madras Army Med Dep't, on leave, from Madras.
Currie, Surg Genl, Bengal A M D, on sick leave, from Simla.

JULY 4.

Barker, Lieut, Bengal R A, on sick leave, from Agra.
Morgan, Colonel, Bengal 32nd Regt, on leave, from Umballa.

JULY 5.

Smith, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Deesalee.
Seeby, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 5.

Ebden, Captain, Bombay 22nd Regt N L I, to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

*(North-Western Provinces Gazette, July 3.)*

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Mag 1st grade, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for 77 days, with effect from 15th Aug 1875.
The Hon'ble R A J Drummond, Comsr, Agra Division, four months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual subsidiary leave.
Mr J H Harrison, Asst Mag and Colr, Etah, three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 1st July 1875.
H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Surgn-Maj A P Tomkyns, Supdt, Central and Dist Jails, Bareilly, to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Prisons and of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, N W Provinces, during the absence on leave of Dr W Walker, or until further orders.
Surg-Maj J C Curbyn, Civil Surg, Bareilly, to officiate in addition to his other duties as Supdt of the Central and Dist Jails at that station, during the absence on deputation of Dr A P Tomkyns, or until further orders.
Mr R G Keane, Dist and Sessions Judge, Agra, to officiate as Comsr, Agra Division, during the absence on leave of the Hon R A J Drummond or until further orders.
His Honor the Lieut-Govr is pleased to direct the following transfer:—
Mr R G Hardy, Asst Mag and Colr, from Allahabad to Hamirpur

## POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | July 9 | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | " 7 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | " 7 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | " 24 | 3 P.M. | No after packet |
| China | " 12 | 3 P.M. | |
| Mauritius and Reunion | " 20 | 3-30 P.M. | 4 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. | " 30 | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 3 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 8 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and register ed at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindis optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. | Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie |
|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia | 9 4 | 9 0 |

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

| 5-30 P.M. | | 5-30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Friday ..... July 9 | Friday ..... July | 21 |
| " ..... July 16 | " ..... " | 30 |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

### PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly instead of fortnightly, as formerly.
A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday* during the monsoon.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.*

## CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LLEWELLIN—July 4th, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, the wife of Mr Fred. S. Llewellin, of a son.

DEATH.

GERDES—July 5th, at Bombay, Lilian Mary, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gerdes, aged nine months, deeply regretted. (Madras papers please copy.)

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 29th, at Hassan, the wife of R. A. Anderson, Esq., of Bargnal Estate, Munzerabad, Mysore, of a daughter.
BULL—June 29th, at Agra, the wife of H. Bull, of a son.
EOLPH—June 27th, at Cherat, near Peshawar, the wife of Captain W. M. Rolph, 17th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

JENKINSON—June 24th, at Mussoorie, Charles George Jenkinson, infant son of E. G. Jenkinson, Esq., C. S.
LANE—June 27th, at Bandra, the wife of Captain D. F. M. Lane, 20th Regiment, M. N. I., aged 27 years.
VERNON-SMITH—June 28th, at Colombo, G. A. C. Vernon-Smith, M. R. C. S. F., District Surgeon of Rakwana, Ceylon.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875.

IT is now some five and thirty years since Captain Hall—nick-named Nemesis Hall—electrified the Chinese with his exploits in the famous vessel he commanded. The Nemesis was one of the first iron steam-ships built for purposes of war, and was a credit to old John Company, her proprietor. She was built in Liverpool, was nearly flat-bottomed to enable her to attack the Chinese in creeks and shallow waters, and took eight months in making the very perilous voyage, for her, between the Mersey and the Canton river. She was the admiration of the naval and military forces then waging the Chinese War of 1840 under Sir Hugh Gough and Captain Elliot, and there is a traditional jest of her steaming over paddy fields, on occasion, the better to attack John Chinaman in his most inaccessible strongholds. Now, it is only thirty-five years ago since the Nemesis was afloat and fighting; but what changes have occurred, both in England and in China, since then? Not only are iron steamers the rule at sea, but even the Chinese themselves are building such ships in their own arsenals. The progress made in the intervening years is something astonishing, and is well worth consideration at a time when another Chinese War is spoken of as a probability. The War of 1840 the coloured, to a great extent, all our views on China and the Chinese. Subsequent wars have only confirmed the original impression of the military powers of the people—namely, that they are contemptible for want of organization. They can fight—especially the Tartar troops—with great courage; but it is, of course, absurd to look for any serious resistance from soldiers without discipline, and armed with bows and arrows. We ridiculed the Chinese army in 1840, and we have gone on laughing at it ever since; however, there is reason to believe that we shall have no cause to ridicule it any longer. The activity and intelligence of late years displayed by the Chinese in preparing themselves for new wars have been the theme of constant surprise and admiration for the China press, and yet we think it probable that the Anglo-Chinese papers scarcely know the half of the preparations the nation has been making for war, considering the immense size of the empire, with the diplomatic art of the Pekin officials. But even what we know of the Chinaman's progress is quite sufficient to surprise us. He has replaced his junks with steamers—some of them iron-clads—and armed with the heaviest metal, and he has invited the co-operation of the Americans to drill his troops and discipline his army. The skill of the Chinese artisans has always been remarkable, and we are told that they have an arsenal now that would not discredit a more civilised power. The numerical strength of the Chinese army is estimated in round numbers at one million, but mere numbers are misleading in military calculations, and it is the discipline and arms of the present Chinese army that should be considered, and not their numeral force. The nation has now a considerable number of heavy rifled guns; a portion of the army, at any rate, is armed with breech-loading rifles, and every effort is being made to equip the remainder with a weapon that is very different from the old matchlock or bow and arrow of the Nemesis period. Rifles will render the Chinese formidable, for their long range compensates in a measure for bad organization, and with a population estimated at four hundred millions, the country should have no lack of riflemen in a row.

Now, the question is, against whom is all this activity directed? China is exposed from its great size to internal disturbances, such as the Taeping struggle; but it is hard to believe that all these heavy rifled guns, and formidable steamers are intended to suppress the insurrections of the Emperor's own subjects. This could be done with the old and inexpensive appliances of Chinese warfare, and the Chinese are too conservative a people to spend money on innovations unless for a great purpose. We imagine, then, that all the warlike preparations now being actively but not ostentatiously made in China, are directed against the "foreign devils," and especially against the English—the most hateful of them all. There seems reason to suppose that the Chinese are at present on amicable terms with the Americans, and not particularly hostile to Russia. Indeed, they have always favoured the Americans and Russians more than Englishmen, and it is only at the point of the sword we can get any concession from them at all. We believe that they thoroughly detest us, and for two reasons; first that we have thrashed, and fined them heavily more than once; and, secondly, because we are ever vexing them by our endeavours to open out their country. We trouble them from the Thibet side, the Burma side, and the Canton side of their Empire with our demands for exploration and trade routes, and if any one thing can offend their national pride and conservatism more than another, we should say it was this persistence of the British and Indian Governments to make their way into China. The national party would probably make any sacrifice rather than concede any longer to these ever-recurring demands of the hated English upon them, and it is possibly with a view to put a stop to these unpalatable requests of ours in the future, as well as to avenge former degradations, that the Chinese are now pushing forward their armaments to the best of their means and ability. We may be certain that our good friends the Russians and Americans will do nothing to dissuade them from this course. It is the interest of Russia to see us embroiled anywhere, and America will expect to pick something out of the fire should a quarrel occur between England and China. Perhaps, too, the Chinese, having heard of our present relations with Russia, and the advance of that power towards India, may hope for some assistance from the Czar; but even without foreign aid, China, just emerging from military ignorance to military knowledge, may naturally encourage herself to fight the Englishman alone. It seems to us that there has evidently been some sort of understanding on this subject between China and Burma. The uncertain action of the King of Burma of late looks as if he had some doubtful supporter at his back one day blowing hot and one day cold on his plans against the Indian Government. This could only have been China. There is no other power, that we know

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH JULY.

Mr. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, proceeds on furlough in the spring, Mr. A. C. Lyall acting for him.

Sir Lewis Pelly will return to Rajpootana about November when Mr. Lyall, Officiating Governor General's Agent, takes three months' leave.

Colonel Davidson who came under the lash in connection with the escape of the noted dacoit, Rundhir Singh, has appealed to the Supreme Government to clear his professional character from the imputation cast upon it by the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Burge, proprietor of the establishment of Messrs. Buncombe and Co., Chemists, Allahabad, met with a dreadful death yesterday from the bursting of a portion of a soda machine.

## POONA RACES.

POONA, 5TH JULY.

TALLY OH STAKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Molibroke | 1 |

PONY RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tyke | 1 |
| Purse | 2 |
| Pirate | 3 |

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NATAL.

LONDON, 5TH JULY.

Sir H. E. Bulwer has been appointed Governor of Natal.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, 5TH JULY.

The Alphonsist troops under General Jovellar are besieging Cantavirja, a Carlist stronghold in Aragon. General Martinez Campos has effected a junction with General Jovellar.

LONDON, 3RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats steadier.

The London Cotton Market has been steadier.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5 1/16d. |
| Exchange on India | 1s. 9¾d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 90 |
| do do | 91 |
| 5½ do do | 98 |
| Oriental Bank shares | £43-10 |
| Chartered do. | £14-10 |
| Do. Mercantile shares | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai shares | £19 |
| Total Gain in the Bank of France | £62,625,000 |
| Note in circulation | £96,875,000 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 94⅞ |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 | 104½ |
| Bar Silver | 55⅞ |

The sum of £60,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Arthur.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5TH JULY, 8-27 A.M.

Mail steamer Zanzibar, from China, arrived.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CARNARONE, 5th July, 3-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 35 cents.

CANWAR, 5th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. 3 to 5. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 77 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. max. 83, min. 76. W. B. 81. Bar 29·75. Fall of rain 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S.W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 32 cents.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday last reduced the rates of interest or discount one per cent. all round.

IT has been notified that a dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1875, of Rs. 40 per share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum in the capital stock of the Bank of Madras, will be paid to the proprietors on and after the 12th instant.

IT is said "on good authority" that the Prince of Wales is not likely to remain more than a week in Calcutta, and that there is no probability of a drawing room; but, on the other hand, the public will be treated to illuminations on a scale that will eclipse everything hitherto seen in India.

THE Simla paper says:—"We do not wish to see any man hold to his errors; let him renounce them by all means, and the sooner this is done the better; but, in the case of the *Friend*, the grounds of the renunciations are perfectly inadequate, and we are, therefore, justified in considering the attacks on the Viceroy as both wanton and unfair."

THE traffic receipts of the Madras Railway for the week ending 19th June 1875 were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 46,834-12-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 82,522-9-0, making altogether Rs. 129,357-1-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 1150-12-3. During the corresponding week in 1874, the receipts were Rs. 103,832-11-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 121-0-3.

A PRIVATE telegram received from Calcutta yesterday announces that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal at a special meeting held yesterday have declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. Rs. 2,00,000 have been transferred to Reserve Fund, Rs. 15,000 to Officers' Gratuity Fund and Rs. 76,000 carried forward to next half year's Profit and Loss Account.

THE prisoners charged with being concerned in the late case of *sutti* in Oudh have been tried. Mir Niku, the chief abettor, has been sentenced to ten, Ramna and Lalta Tewari to seven, Donai, Shoogolam and Debi, to five, and Lalta Nai (barber) to three years' imprisonment. The rest of the defendants, about thirty in number, were released. Bhima, Cheda and Debidin, chaukidars, are to get a reward of Rs. 50 each.

THE crop and weather report from the N. W. Provinces for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd July, shows that rain has fallen in several districts, including Benares, Mirzapore, Banda, Hamirpur, Agra, Meerut, and Bareilly. The crops of cane and indigo are doing well and prospects are good. The fall of rain has varied from three to six inches at Mirzapore, to one and a half inches at Hamirpur. At Allahabad not much rain has fallen.

WE understand from the *Englishman* that the Directors of the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta, have received a telegram from their agent, stating that he has engaged a complete English Opera troupe—separate troupes for Opera Bouffe, Ballet, and Dramatic performances. The artists are spoken of as first-rate, and they number 37—more than double the number that came out last year. The alterations in the theatre have been commenced, and will be completed in six weeks, when a perfect view of the stage will be obtained from every part of the house.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will hold his durbar at Dhaka for the investiture of Khaja Abdul Gani Miah, C.S.I., with the title of Nawab, and his son, Khaja Ahsanulla, with the title of Khan Bahadur, on the 15th instant. Gaiety will be the order of the day at Dhaka during His Honor's visit, as the new Nawab will give a ball, and the Lieutenant-Governor an evening party. In investing the recipients with their new titles, it is expected that His Honor will inform Khaja Ahsanulla that the title bestowed on his father will also be continued to himself.

THE *Englishman*:—Our own impression is that the King of Burma and Lisitahi have been throughout acting in concert; that Lisitahi was not accredited to the Burmese Court by his Government, though he may have pretended that he was, and even forged credentials in support of his pretence; that when he started for Mandalay, he had made up his mind to resist any attempt on the part of his Government to call him to account; and that the object of his journey was to secure such support as he could from the King. This, however, is merely one of several theories that would furnish a more or less complete explanation of the circumstances. On any probable theory of the real state of affairs, the despatch of the British Commissioners to Yunan seems to us an egregious piece of folly, and one which will probably end in disaster.

THE general impression has for some time been prevalent that Ceylon was a flourishing colony; but that can no longer be predicted of that part of the British dominions. The Ceylon papers are making the painful enquiry—"What are we to do with our poor?" The increase of poverty apparently keeps beyond the efforts of friend-in-need societies and such like associations, and the only remedy possible is now said to be to have a Poor Law passed. What a falling off is here? The garden of the world is unable to find the means of support for a large and increasing number of its inhabitants. The Ceylon papers do not seem to consider that blame is due to any one for this very discreditable condition of the population, but pathetically remark on the miseries of the poor and succeed only in lamenting that there is no way of putting an end to the bad laws, bad government, or some other patent cause whence all this incurable misery arises.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* is informed on good authority that the East Indian Railway Company have decided on dispensing with the services of twenty European guards, and substituting natives in their places. "We would inquire of the East Indian Railway authorities," says the *Statesman*, "what they suppose will become of most of these discharged guards, thrown on the local labour market at a period of general depression, intensified by the prospect of war with Burma and China? Are we wrong in presuming that not more than five of the twenty are likely to obtain employment in India? The remaining fifteen, then, discharged with, at the outside, a month's pay to start life upon afresh, will probably become vagrants a month or two hence, will have to break stones in alms-houses, and be ultimately deported as work-house paupers. The writing on the wall is, in our opinion, to be as clearly discerned here now as it was in the old days of Babylon. The Railways are not to blame, but rather the Government which tolerates the deliberate pauperisation and extinction of the European non official element in India. Employ natives as much as you like, *but it is, under the circumstances, the boundden duty of Government to avert the terrible consequences of the wholesale discharge of Europeans in India, by insisting on all such persons—not discharged for gross misconduct—being provided by their employers with passages home or to the colonies*, and by not allowing them to be thrust out penniless to perish in the streets and bazaars of India, or to be branded with the iron of work house charity and penal labour. All this is not in the *Railway* covenant, we know, but it is to be found in the covenant between God and man, to violate which is *ruin*."

WRITING on our exposure of the delays in the High Court, Bombay, the Calcutta *Daily News* makes the following remarks on the Bengal High Court:—"In the High Court here in Bengal, we will take the last three months, and find that on the Original Side, there have been filed about 230 suits, and about the like number finally disposed of. We are told that in Bombay the long cases are 'shunted' as a rule, either from indolence, or indisposition to undertake them. Such has not been the case here. There have been some very long cases, such, for instance, as that of the *Natmoo* and the *Moorhill* involving great complexity both of fact and law, numerous interlocutory matters of serious importance dealt with and determined, and we believe that there is no case waiting decision, no judgments hanging fire, or undelivered from any cause. It may be said, that the High Court here is stronger than the Bench in Bombay. But this will not hold for a moment; for during the time under investigation, the work on the Original Side has been done single-handed. That fact explains the difference in the two courts. In one there is a working Judge, and in the other there is an officer drawing the salary of the office. In one case the duty is discharged, and in the other it is not. That is about the true explanation of the case. But the further explanation is required, how is it that such a state of things exists? The appointments to the Chief seat are not invariably made in accordance with the merits and qualifications of the Judge, or in the special interests of the public. We do not like to say that Bengal or the India Office is free from suspicion; but we do say that Bombay and Madras have been painfully notorious under some of their recent Governors for jobbery in highly paid public offices. No doubt party and personal considerations have weight also in England. This may always be expected more or less, in some form and in some offices. But if there could be an exception made, if the filthy drains of personal favour and the dank sewage of political life could be controlled, we should much like of all places to see them kept from polluting the pure streams of justice."

# BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of this year, which commenced on the 28th ult., terminated yesterday.

RASH DRIVING.—Two buggywallas were yesterday sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 5 each, by Mr. P. Ryan, they having been charged with the above offence.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Goanese boy about fourteen years of age, was convicted yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, of having stolen a silver waistchain, and Rs. 10 in cash, and was sent to jail for one month.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Luckoo Dewjee was yesterday convicted before Mr. P. Ryan, of having attempted to steal a silver armlet, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1874-75 will be held at the rooms of the Institute this evening at 5 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

A PICK POCKET.—Balloo Mahomed was sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen a small sum of money from the pocket of Pandoo Mahadoo on the preceding day.

STEALING LAMPS.—Balloo Govind and another pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen two brass lamps, which were identified by the prisoner, and stated that they had been stolen from him by the prisoners. They were sentenced by the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DRUNKENNESS.—Essoo Rama and Amassi Munia, who were described as confirmed drunkards, were each fined Rs. 5, for the above offence, by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, before whom a large number of natives were charged with the same offence, and fined various small sums.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.—This company which is Dave Carson's old company, without Dave Carson, has been performing at Madras and Bangalore with great success, and may be expected shortly in Bombay. Mr. Leslie is the head of the company and he is a host in himself as every one knows well in Bombay.

ASSAULTS.—Francis Antone, a khalasee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10, with the option of a week's imprisonment, for having assaulted Omeer Syed, for having been charged with that offence before Mr. P. Ryan.—Tatia Sunker for assaulting Suckoo, woman, was bound over by the same Magistrate to keep the peace, in the sum of Rs. 50.—Babla Govind pleaded guilty in the same court, to a charge of having assaulted Duggoo Beppoo, and was fined Rs. 5.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Gopinath Luximon was yesterday convicted of having stolen a dhotee, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—Hussun Ebrahim was charged at the same court with having stolen clothing, valued Rs. 50, the property of Anna Raiss and was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment.—Juggoo Narsoo was charged with the same offence as the last prisoner, and having been convicted, was sent to jail for the same period.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Anundrao Bhawoo was accidentally drowned on Saturday last. He visited the house of a friend on that day, and while there, was sitting on a part of the floor, which was constructed over a well; the floor suddenly gave way and the deceased and another man were precipitated into the well. The deceased was, after a considerable period of time, taken out dead, while his more fortunate companion, being a good swimmer, was rescued. An inquest was held on Sunday when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Vincent DeSouza, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, which melancholy event occurred yesterday evening (June 30). Mr. DeSouza was pensioned about two years ago, since when he has had extensive medical practice among all classes of suffering humanity. He was at all times accessible to the poorer classes who needed his professional services, and this trait made him extremely popular. Mr. DeSouza had been ailing for the past two months and resorted to Ghizree for a change of air; but the symptoms under which he laboured took a turn, and the lamented gentleman expired last evening. The deceased was a skilful and successful practitioner and an able and lucid writer on medical topics in the columns of our local contemporary. —*Sind News.*

A TEETOTAL STEAMER.—The Bombay Club have had to bear some little delay in leaving their present rooms. The new Club house stands next to the French Bank. The rooms are large and high, and the walls and ceilings have already been decorated with designs in light, bright color. But the architect of the house must have been a native or teetotaller, for these big rooms are on the first floor, and the staircase that leads up to them, or rather leads down from them, is a standing danger, in its precipitous descent, to wine drinkers.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

## SUDDEN DEATH OF A PASSENGER IN THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TRAIN AT EGUTPOORA.

We learn that on the arrival of the down mail train at Egutpoora on Saturday last at about 10-20 P.M., a second class passenger—a European gentleman—was found to be seriously ill. He was taken out of the train but he lived only a few minutes afterwards; he died in the station waiting room. He was buried at Egutpoora on Sunday morning. It is not known who this gentleman is, but it is thought that he had only just come out from England. He appeared to be about 24 years of age.

## FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

| DATE. | DATE. | COLABA. Ins. Cts. | FORT. Ins. Cts. | BYCULLA. Ins. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 4th Sunday | | 0 00 | 0 00 | 0 24 |
| | | 0 00 | 0 03 | 0 24 |
| Previously Registered | | 26 61 | 20 75 | 26 79 |
| Total fall up to date | | 24 61 | 20 78 | 27 3 |

## SERIOUS INTERRUPTION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(*Railway Service Gazette*, Jubbulpore, July 3.)

THE monsoon for the present year, although just commenced, has committed very serious damage to the G. I. P. Railway between Chindwarra and Narsinghpore, in the destruction of one large and several smaller bridges, suspending all traffic for the present. There seems to have been very heavy rain on Sunday night. We have gathered the following particulars from an eye-witness, who travelled the whole distance of the scene of disaster.

When the mail train from Bombay passed Narsinghpore, on Monday, at about two miles from that station, it was discovered that the greater portion of the earthwork or backing of the bridge was washed away and rendered unsafe for the train to pass over. This, however, can, with a staff of men and ballast, be soon put to rights. After another couple of miles or within three miles of Kurruck Bail was seen an engine and carriages, evidently from Jubbulpore, unable to move either backward or forward through considerable breaks on either side. There were a few passengers in this train; two ladies were trollied over with some difficulty to the Narsinghpore side.

Passing beyond Kurruck Bail something more formidable was met with, as one bridge had partly fallen (and which doubtless will have to be rebuilt), another was entirely gone, besides considerable breaks from the earthwork having been washed away, leaving the rails suspended in all manner of shapes, as in some places the rails were turned round on one side, as if ready for a diversion when required. Some distance further near the Shes Bridge there were several breaks, the earth having been washed away, and the rails left standing.

The rush of water from the hills must have been tremendous, as a portion of brickwork of one of the bridges, of from four to five tons in weight, was washed away from its place to a distance of fifty or sixty yards.

The few passengers that were in the train from Bombay were put to the greatest shifts to help themselves out of their difficulty; two returned to Sohagpore; the others managed to scramble over the rails and through the mud and water to reach Chindwarra.

The Division and District authorities were promptly on the spot soon after hearing of the disaster, and are doing every thing to restore communication. Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, came down from Bombay soon after he heard of the accident.

Except the bridges, the other breaks can soon be remedied, provided labour is a little more plentiful as well as supervision. To the most uninformed there can be no doubt that bad construction and the want of watchmen has had a good deal to do with this; and the sooner the Company and Government take steps to remedy this defect, the better it will be for their coffers and the safety of the public, which appears not to have been sufficiently studied. It is the imperative duty of the Railway authorities to keep a sufficient staff of men and ballast at the various bridges, so that any little gap that may occur can at once be filled up.

Fortunately the train arrived during the day, after the mischief had been done and the water subsided; had this happened at night, as in the case of the Sewjee Bulla and Baldar last year, the consequences might have been more serious.

Although through booking of passengers, goods, parcels, &c. to stations on the G. I. P. and other Railways beyond Chindwarra has for the present been stopped, the mails are regularly crossed over in lorries. and even passengers take the chance of making their way by the same means. We understand that the authorities expect to restore communication in a few days, as the breach of 20 miles has been reduced to 4 miles.

## THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 5TH JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

DEFAMATION.

RAMA HUKREE was charged with having on the 7th of June, 1874, defamed one Pootlai, woman, by saying that she had been in his keeping for ten years after the death of her husband, and that she then cohabited with one Israel, and that he had caught her so doing; also, with having uttered the same imputations on the 6th of August.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Tyabjee defended the prisoner.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle in addressing the jury said the complainant Pootlai was the widow of one Gunoo Samad, and after his death she remained a widow for ten years. After that she married one Ramjee Ragojee. That was two or three years ago. Some months after that marriage the prisoner at the bar happened to be present at a caste meeting and he there alleged that this woman Pootlai had been in his keeping for ten years after her husband's death, that would be from the time of her husband's death till within a few months of her second marriage. The prisoner stated that during that time Pootlai had lived with him, and as he then found that she was acting wrongly with an Israel he turned her out, she was therefore not fit to be a member of the caste. These imputations were taken down in writing by the members of the caste who were assembled together. They were repeated by the prisoner at another caste meeting shortly after, and the caste having investigated the matter found them to be untrue, and thereupon the prisoner was told to bring what evidence he could to prove them. Some witnesses were called by the prisoner but they were not believed. It would now be for the jury to determine whether the imputations made against Pootlai by the prisoner came under Sections 500 and 499 of the Penal Code.

Pootlai herself and several other witnesses were then called. Pootlai denied the imputations said to have been made against her by the prisoner, and stated that on the very day the prisoner one day in the bazaar about two or three years ago. After some conversation the prisoner asked her to come and live with him, and on her refusing to do so, he threatened to get her into trouble. Another witness stated that one Govind Crishnajee first brought the impropriety of Pootlai's marriage to the notice of the caste. Govind was the nephew of Pootlai's husband, and he complained to the caste that his uncle had married a polluted woman, and he mentioned the prisoner as one of the persons with whom she had cohabited. The same one got a letter written requesting the prisoner to attend at the meeting. (The letter was produced and identified.) The prisoner then came and his deposition was taken down.

Mr. Tyabjee in addressing the jury for the defence said they must have perceived from his line of cross-examination that he did not dispute the imputations that were against Pootlai by the prisoner; but it was an entirely different matter whether the imputations were false, or whether they were not made in good faith. It was not sufficient that an imputation against a person was true to justify it; it must also be for the benefit of the person or some person. But the Code expressly stated that this was a question of fact. What then were the facts in the present case. As the jury had heard from one of the witnesses, it was not true that the prisoner went of his own accord to the meeting to make this imputation. On the contrary the imputation was made by the nephew of Pootlai's husband, and it was perfectly clear that any Hindoo who had a regard for the purity of his caste, would consider himself justified in making such an imputation. The prisoner on being sent for came to the meeting, and certain questions were put to him and he answered them. The jury would be of opinion that when statements were made under these circumstances, if the statements were true, the circumstances afforded complete justification to their being made. Then came the real question in the case—namely, whether it was true that this woman lived with the prisoner. The prosecutrix was not likely to admit the imputation. She was now a married woman. The witnesses she had called in support of her denial were first Govind Luximon. He had said that he knew nothing at all about the truth or the falsity of the imputations, he only knew that the imputations had been made. The next two witnesses said the same. Then came Mahadeo Dewjee. When asked if the prisoner never had access to this woman he said he had never seen him go to her. But it did not follow that the prisoner did not visit Pootlai because Mahadeo did not see him go there. The same remark applied to the next witness Vitram Mahadeo. This then was the only evidence regarding the falsity of the imputations. Moreover, this evidence only referred to the last few years of Pootlai's residence in Bombay, and there was no evidence whatever regarding the seven or eight years before that. He (Mr. Tyabjee) now proposed to call some of the caste people of the prosecutrix, who lived at the village of Campoolie where she used to live, and would state that she was excommunicated by the caste on the ground of having cohabited with the prisoner, and that in consequence of that she and the prisoner came to Bombay. As to the Israel with whom it was alleged the prosecutrix had lived for some time, there was some difficulty in easily proving that. However, he (Mr. Tyabjee) proposed to call some witnesses who would state that the prosecutrix really did live with an Israel, and that was the reason why her connection with the prisoner ceased.

Witnesses were then called for the defence.

As the third witness was being examined the foreman of the jury stated that the jury were satisfied that co-habitation had been proved.

His Lordship then said that with regard to the other points he thought there was evidence from which the jury would come to the conclusion that it was for the public good that the prisoner should make the communication to the caste, and if so they would acquit the prisoner.

The jury then returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

There was a similar case to the above in which one Ranjee bin Babajee was charged with defaming the prosecutrix, and with regard to this case Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle said he did not now propose to offer any evidence.

The jury were then again sworn and returned a formal verdict of not guilty against the second prisoner.

This being the last case for trial, the Sessions were then dissolved.

THE PARSEE MURDERER.

During an interval in the above case a relative of the Parsee who was lately found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, applied to his Lordship to postpone the day of execution as it was intended to petition Government for a mitigation of the sentence.

His Lordship said a day for the execution would be fixed as usual, and if it was intended to petition Government it must be done at once.

We understand that after the Sessions were dissolved the Clerk of the Crown intimated to the Parsee gentleman that a day for the execution would not be fixed as yet.

FEATHERS, Fancy Birds' Wings and Aigrettes in every Tint. A very Choice Assortment just received by WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

## THE RECENT AGRARIAN DISTURBANCES

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Fadtarey's Wada, Poit Sadasiva, Poona, 28th June 1875.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—By the direction of the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, I beg to request that you will be good enough to submit, for the early consideration of His Excellency in Council, the following representation on the subject of the present unhappy disputes between the ryots and the money-lending classes in some of the Deccan collectorates, and secure the orders of Government to grant, in accordance with the concluding prayer of this letter, an independent commission of enquiry into the true causes of these unhappy troubles, which threaten to plunge the country into intestine strife, and aggravate the poverty and misery of the agricultural classes.

2. While these disturbances were at their height and the executive officers of Government were actually engaged in the work of restoring order, the committee of the Sabha deemed it their duty to refrain from making any representation which might in any way embarrass the action of the officers. These disturbances have been happily quelled without much trouble; the ringleaders have been punished in considerable numbers, and punitive police posts have been established in all places, where the renewal of these disturbances was reasonably apprehended, and the display of military and police force has been sufficient to restore general confidence. Under these circumstances, the committee of the Sabha think that the prudential considerations which imposed silence a month or two ago have ceased to be operated, and that it becomes their duty, as representing the interests of the agricultural classes, to submit their views to Government, with a view to help it (by their views with official representations) to arrive at a correct estimate of the real nature of these disturbances.

3. For the last three years the Sabha has made it its special business to study the condition of the agricultural classes. In the latter part of 1872, it appointed a sub-committee to receive evidence on this subject. This evidence, together with the report of the sub-committee thereupon, were published in a pamphlet form and circulated widely both in England and in India. Though at the time the positions taken up in this report were hotly contested by the revenue survey officials, their truth has been justified by the subsequent experience, and His Excellency the Governor in Council, about the close of the last year, officially recognized the facts that—(1) there had been a heavy fall of prices which was likely to be permanent, and (2) that the revision assessments were fixed too high and called for considerable reductions, and (3) that the indebtedness of the ryots in consequence of the circumstances was rapidly increasing to an extent that justified the most anxious watchfulness on the part of Government. The recent disturbances can never be properly understood except in connection with the previous history of the revenue collections in the disturbed districts during the last three years. The committee of the Sabha have made to the sowcars for the realization of their dues by means of their agents and correspondents in those places, collected accurate information regarding the distress of the agricultural classes and their inability to bear the burden of the increased assessment. Since these disturbances commenced, the committee spared no pains to collect authentic information regarding the real feelings of these misguided people towards the money-lending classes. Under these circumstances the committee humbly submit that as representatives of non-official public opinion, their representation on the subject of these unhappy disputes will be, along with the official reports, of material service in enabling Government to adopt the necessary measures of relief.

4. The first circumstance which distinguishes the recent disturbance is the fact that they are to a great extent the result of an organized concert among the agricultural classes resembling in its nature the strikes and unions of the labouring classes in other countries. Hitherto individual acts of violence and of irregular retaliation provoked, by the extortions of greedy money-lenders, have not been unknown in these parts, but there was till within the last few months no indication of a wide-spread combination and organized opposition among the ryots. In the Supa riots the police reported that more than 4,000 persons assembled together from the town of Supa and the twelve hamlets attached to it, and acted in concert. At Kedgaum, Downdla, Moregaum Kuiumb, Girim, Warwandee, Bapoordee, Lonee, Delawadee, Turdolee, Koorcundh, Pargaum, Kangaum, Daithan, Khamgaum, Karadi, Jalsoordee, Ambi and Pardara, in the Bhimthadi talooka; Moortee Madhava, and Pardara, in the Baramutee Prant; Talegaum, Kooroolee Nimonee, Kurda and Avale, in the Seroor talooka; Kulasa, in Indapoor talooka; Thavara, Jejoree, and Kothalee, in the Purundur talooka; Dhargam, Shreegonda, Mandawgoan, Kelgaum, Parner, in the Ahmednuggur district; Lonee in Haveleo talook in the Poona district the ryots have made common cause of each other's grievances against the money-lending sowcars. Ordinarily speaking, the normal condition of the village population is opposed to such a combination and active concert. They are so split up with internal quarrels and differences, that each man acts as a spy on the other, and reports the smallest offences to the authorities. The spirit of combination in this case indicate the existence of a very desperate state of things which alone could have indicated the people of these villages to league together and to keep their secret from the sowcars and the officials.

5. The extent of the country in which these agricultural strikes and unions have manifested themselves is also a circumstance which the Government should take into account so far as information is available to the committee from official and non-official sources, it appears that the districts of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Sattara, and Nasick, in fact all the Deccan collectorates have been more or less affected. Poona, unfortunately takes the lead; Ahmednuggur, which is the most Marwarree-ridden district in the Presidency, comes next. In the Poona district five talookas, Patis, Seroor, Poorundhur, Mawal, and Havelee in the order mentioned above, have acquired the greatest notoriety on account of these disturbances and Similar disturbances are reported at Kedgaum, Parner, and Akola, in the Nugger district, and Egutpoors, in the Nasick district, and in the village near Wayee, in the Sattara district This wide extent of country affected by these troubles indicates the existence of a cause of general application throughout the collectorate, which pre-disposes men without previous concert to act in unconscious sympathy with one another.

6. The third circumstance, which in the opinion of this committee deserves notice in this connection, is the fact that these disturbances first broke out and have assumed the most violent form in those parts of the country where the revision rates have been introduced. In the other districts the disturbances have chiefly confined to solitary cases, and did not indicate the existence of any organised opposition. The talookas of Indapoor and Bhimthadi have been the first of the re-settled districts, and the spirit of organised opposition has been most manifested there. The talookas of Juner and Kheda, being the only talookas where the old survey rates still obtain, have been nearly exempt from these troubles. In parts of the Seroor and Poorundhur talookas the old survey rates still obtain, and, comparatively speaking, their tranquillity has not been disturbed, at least not to the extent to which the resettled portions of the same talookas. Of course, Ahmednuggur is an exception to this observation. As remarked before, it is the most sowcar ridden of the Deccan districts. The Ahmednuggur sowcars are foreigners, and for the most part Marwarrees.

7. The fact last noticed has, however, a more general application, and is not confined to Ahmednuggur. The chief money-lending classes in these disturbed collectorates are either Marwarrees or Goojurs, who come from their respective countries from a spirit of adventure, and after amassing great wealth retire back to their native places. They do not, as a rule, make part their permanent homes in the Deccan. They always regard themselves here as foreigners, live very poorly, and send all their savings out of the country. This circumstance, in the opinion of the committee, has had great influence on the minds of the ryots in prejudicing them against the sowcars. The feeling that they are foreigners destroys all motives for conciliating the poor people, for whose public opinion the sowcars have no regard. By reason of the absence of these motives and checks, the sowcars propose only one end before themselves, that of making as much money as they can within the smallest time possible and returning to their homes. The officers, who were engaged in quelling these disturbances, will, if referred, bear out the truth of this view. The ryots gave no trouble to Brahmin sowcars, and wherever these Brahmin sowcars had influence, there was no disturbance. It is also a matter of general remark that in the Maval and Havelee talookas, especially where Brahmin and Marwarree sowcars are equally distributed, the Brahmin sowcar never drives the ryot to any desperate issues, and in return he has never been subjected to the humiliating mutilations inflicted upon many Marwarree whose ears and noses have been cut off by their unhappy debtors in cruel and fruitless revenge. In adopting remedial measures, this circumstance will deserve to be duly kept in mind.

8. To the credit of the ryots, it must be admitted, that except in the case of the Supa riots these disturbances were confined within well-regulated limits. Their immediate object in all cases was to induce or frighten the money-lending sowcars to be more accommodating in their terms, and where this was found impossible, as in the villages of Supa, Bapoordee, Tardalee, Kurathi, Lonee, Ambi, Morgaum, Donuda, Kedgaum, Kurdolee, Julgaum, they compelled in many cases the sowcars to give up their bonds and destroyed the evidence of their account books. In some cases the bayetooks were burnt down. Generally speaking, beyond frightening the sowcars into giving up their bonds, no enquiry to their persons or possessions was contemplated or attempted. In a great many of these cases, as in the villages of Karatee, Moregaum, Kardolee, Tendolee, Lonee, Ambi, and Donude, the ryots upon the requisition of the magisterial and police authorities returned the bonds, or where these have been destroyed passed new ones. The object of the ryots for the most part was chiefly a defensive one, and where these limits were exceeded, as in the case of the Supa riots, it has been established that the ryots, though in some sense responsible for the disorder, did not actively participate in the plunder and the destruction which followed. At Kulasee, in the Indapoor talooks, the ryots have come to an understanding between themselves, by which it was agreed that no ryot should have anything to do with the Marwaree or Guzerati money-lenders. Nobody should buy from them, or serve them, or receive advances from them. The village bard not always known as the village Joshi or carpenters should work for them. This curious combination has been, as the committee understands, actually carried into effect, and the ryot in a body presented the agreements to the Government officials. In the village of Lonee, and in fact in several other places also, the Marwaree shop-keepers were turned out of the village with all their moveable possessions, and in one case they actually subscribed a small sum between themselves for paying the railway fare of an obnoxious sowcar thus turned out of the village. Large numbers of these frightened people have sent their families to Poona, and many single traders have also sought refuge here. Judging from analogy of similar outbreaks of the peasantry classes in other countries, there can be no question that the ryots of the disturbed districts have, on the whole, been very orderly. Their movements have had no political significance, and beyond frightening the Marwarrees and Gujarathees to consent to more reasonable terms, they have shown no tendency to abuse their strength.

9. There is one more point which, in the opinion of the committee, deserves attention in regard to these disturbances. The evil of indebtedness is not of recent origin, it is the growth of years, and the present catastrophe has been for a long time expected by those who were aware of the real condition of the agricultural classes. In the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Sabha in 1872, the whole question has been thoroughly discussed. It has been pointed out there that the mischief first commenced when prices began to fall with the cessation of the American war, and the decrease in the value of our export trade, the completion of the great railway works, and the resumption by the Secretary of State of his drafts for the expenditure in England, and the comparative diminished expenditure in connection with the public works. The effect of the fall of prices was aggravated by the enhanced assessments introduced by the revision settlements in several of the disturbed districts. The estimates of future prices, upon which these settlements have been based, ignored the existence of the great agencies which were simultaneously tending to lower general prices in this country. A succession of good harvest has tended still further to lower general prices. The rigidity with which the collections of the enhanced assessments were enforced, the thousands upon thousands of distressed warrants and notices of sale which were issued, the large number of sales and the equally large number of resignations of holdings, the large outstanding balances, and the remissions allowed in many cases unfortunately too late to benefit the ryots, these circumstances which have characterized the revenue administration of these districts during the last few years were all evil omens, and promonitions of bad times to come to the peasant classes. The noble resolution of Government published in October last promised some relief from this state of things, but the interference of the higher authorities has, to a great extent, thwarted the beneficent intentions of his Excellency in council, and has disappointed these hopes. The percentage remissions allowed by Government this year have failed to inspire any confidence in the depressed ryots, because these remissions instead of being adjusted to each over-assessed holding, were confined to those few villages where the maximum limit of increase has been exceeded. One consequence of this ill-adjustment has been that the ryots who wanted most relief have obtained none on the ground that the entire village to which they belonged was not over-assessed, while in the few villages, where the remissions have been allowed, the ryots, who required no relief, have obtained it unasked. This disappointment of the ryot's hopes was aggravated by the unfavourable change suddenly announced and as suddenly carried out in the periods the revenue instalment, though the Government on the representation of the Association postponed the collection of the first instalment, the order came too late, and was too partial in its operation to effect any lasting good. The anticipated dates were very prejudicial to the interests of the ryots, and placed them more completely than ever at the mercy of the village money-lenders, if they would avoid the disgrace and the impoverishment, which default in the payment of the instalment would inflict upon them under the new rules. The fact is that the new enhancements have more than absorbed the margin of profits which was the return the ryots made to the sowcars for the capital and labour lent to them. The sowcars getting no return for their advances very naturally refused to accommodate the unfortunate ryots with fresh loans, except on the most usurious terms, and the ryots found that no choice was left to them, they must either submit to these terms or see their houses, lands, and cattle sold before their faces, and themselves left adrift upon the world.

10. The injurious action of the short periods prescribed by the new limitation law obliges the sowcar to insist upon a renewal of the bonds every third year, and this saddles the ryots with the charge for compound interest, and the additional charges on account of stamps and registration. The ryot is also obliged to pass new bonds, the sowcar is obliged to go to Court, in which case the ryot is saddled with heavy costs. The usury of the sowcars is thus most unnaturally stimulated by the action of the revenue laws and the action of the Civil Court. Neither the sowcar nor the ryot is benefitted by the additional burden which is thus caused by these revision regulations, which the Civil Courts are bound to see rigidly enforced. In the opinion of the committee, these circumstances fully account for the existence of the present desperate state of things. At any rate, they furnish a considerable extenuation for the conduct of these misguided people, and they are of sufficient importance to deserve the serious attention of Government.

11. The committee of the Sabha feel persuaded that His Excellency's Government will not on an occasion like this rest satisfied without making a strong effort to grapple with the evil of the indebtedness of the ryots' classes which has been at the bottom of these recent troubles. In the Administration Report of 1872-73, the Government noticed with concern that the rural population has of late years been obliged to part with a considerable portion of their ornament, and that as a class they are deeply sunk in debt. In the Administration Report of the next year, the Government admit that for a few years past prices are steadily and permanently falling, and that the steady fall of prices has induced a curtailment of area under cultivation, and that it has hastened the decline of the condition of the agricultural classes in this Presidency. In the same report it is observed that a considerable proportion of the ryots of all classes appear to be in a state of indebtedness, and an assurance is held out that Government contemplate a full and careful enquiry into the causes of the poverty reported to prevail so extensively with a view to discover some means to alleviate it. The committee of

in the glacier. Slowly but surely the whole mass, rocks, debris, ice, and snow, travel down the valley; being fed at the top as above described and by the snowfall, and being melted at the bottom by the heat of the sun, and in some cases by the passing of a strong stream with great velocity in a direction at right angles to the lie of the glacier. It is therefore clear that when the wasting action at the bottom is just sufficient to balance the accumulative action at the top, the motion of the glacier will be uniform, and the river into which it melts will not be suddenly affected. If, on the contrary, the accumulation of matter on the top is greater than the wasting below, in course of time the mass thus gathered overcomes the usual rate at which the glacier travels, and precipitates itself boulders, debris, ice and all into the river below, which is thus more or less effectually closed according to the size and completeness of the obstruction. The supply of the river remaining constant, a great lake is formed up stream of the obstruction, while the river down stream is nearly dried up. This is often the first warning that people, living on the banks of the river, get, and those in them a general removing of effects, flocks, and herds, to some secure distance, where the bursting of the barrier and the consequent catastrophe are awaited.

Having thus endeavoured to explain in an easy way the principal cause of these floods, we may remark that the upper waters of the Indus are peculiarly liable, to these, and though obstructions of the kind described may, and probably do often occur in the very remote localities in which the Indus and its first tributaries rise, yet in cases like the great floods of 1841 and 1858, we must look for the site of the obstruction much lower down, and are probably correct in fixing it as lying somewhere between the junction of the Astor River with the Indus as a down-stream limit, and say twenty miles above the junction of the Shayok River as an up stream limit. Within this distance of about 140 miles the principal tributaries are received from the North and rise in numberless glaciers; they are the Shayok North Sliger, and Gilgit rivers. The two former are much better known than the latter, about which our information is very scanty.

The obstruction which caused the flood in May 1841 is believed to have fallen in February. Captain Henderson considered the site to have been some distance up the Shayok river; Major Becher, R. E., was informed by natives that the block was in the Gilgit river; but, as two Englishmen travelled up the Indus in 1847 and had the position pointed out to them at a place called Acho (Longitude about 74° 54'), and as the nature of the locality also confirms the probability of its being the site, we may conclude that the Indus was blocked somewhere near Acho.

Warning is stated to have been sent down the river as far as Attock by the Syuds of Kangri, in order that people might remove from the banks. The warning was to a great extent disregarded, as a similar calamity had not happened within the memory of the people then alive, and the result was that when the obstruction gave way in May, and between three and four months accumulation of the waters of the Indus were suddenly loosed an immense destruction of life and property took place. The boatmen and other residents at Attock describe an enormous wall or wave of water, of fabulous height, the noise of which preceded it some little time, and which pushed in front a mass of dead bodies of men and cattle, numbers of trees and ruined houses, travelling at the rate of some fifteen miles an hour.

This, though undoubtedly exaggerated, proves that the damage done was very serious, and that a lasting impression was made on the minds of the inhabitants is shown by their having taken immediate steps for saving life and property when a similar warning of the next flood was sent by the same Syuds. It is estimated that the water stood from 500 to 1,000 feet deep against the obstruction, and, though we have not personally examined the position, we are prepared to maintain, that considering the great slope of the country in these hills and the considerable volume of water in the Indus, and the length of time the obstruction lasted, the estimated rise on the barrier is not exaggerated.

Regarding the next flood, caused in a similar way, we have more reliable information, especially as to its effects and appearance in British territory. In July 1858, warning from the Kangri Syuds was received at Attock that a glacier had fallen and obstructed the river in April, and that a danger of a great flood was to be apprehended. The site of the obstruction, as in the former case is not accurately known, but the balance of proof is in favour of its having happened at Acho again.

The obstruction gave way in August, and the flood reached Attock upon the 16th of that month.

There was a very rapid rise in the river, fifty feet in four hours, but there was no wave to speak of nor was there any great destruction of life, the residents on the river banks having acted on the warning of the Kangri Syuds. There was, however, great loss of property, especially up the valley of the Cabul river, and a heavy deposit of silt on the Grand Trunk Road, twelve miles of which were covered to a depth of one foot, and it was in consequence impassable for ten days.

At Naoshera, the first serious intimation of mischief was that the Cabul river appeared to be flowing backwards more rapidly than it usually flowed forwards. This was noticed about 8 o'clock in the morning; soon after stacks of straw were seen coming up stream, which lodged against the bridge of boats and eventually carried it away, some of the boats being afterwards found stranded seven miles up-stream. By three o'clock in the afternoon the last of the houses in the station fell in; the barracks being situated on higher ground escaped; but the destruction of the station was most complete.

Next day, on the 11th August, a great deal of furniture, stacks of grain, &c., were seen floating down the Indus at Attock.

On both of these occasions the flood was scarcely noticeable so far down the Indus as Dera Ghazi Khan, and this is to be attributed to the great expansion of the bed which takes place at Kalabagh.

Of the present obstruction in the upper waters our information is vague: it tends, however, to show that the block is not so great nor so complete as that on the occasions above noticed. It is said that a *mountain* (glacier) has fallen into the foot of a lake called Ashkoman through which the Gilgit river flows. That two people deputed from Gilgit returned here after an absence of sixteen days and report that the water is flowing freely under the obstruction, and that there is no danger of an inundation when the glacier is melted away.

It is manifestly premature to state authoritatively what the ultimate effect of this block will be; but in all probability the effect will be giving way as usual, whereas we are informed that the water flows freely beneath the glacier.

Before quitting this interesting subject we may be permitted to notice, that there seems to be no connection whatever between floods caused by these obstructions and the very serious inundations which from time to time visit Dera Ghazi Khan and the country down-stream so disastrously. The latter are generally caused by unusually heavy rain in the neighbourhood, and in the Suliman range, at a time when the water in the Indus is at a very high level. Such were the floods of 1856, when the Cantonments of Dera Ghazi Khan were nearly destroyed, and that of last year when similar results were only averted by additional preparations, and by the fact that the set or tendency of the flood waters was towards the Mozaffarghar side. Being much interested in the subject we have, we fear, extended this article somewhat unduly, and entered perhaps rather more minutely into the question than our readers may approve; but as besides the importance of any increase of knowledge of the subject in a general way, or to scientific people, it is of great value to the well-being of the residents on the banks of the Indus, that the Punjab Government should be accurately informed of the localities in which these landslips or glaciers have fallen, and where there is a likelihood of their again falling, and whether such obstructions could be wholly or partly removed so as to prevent an enormous accumulation of water behind them. we would urge the desirability of deputing a competent officer to make the necessary examination.

Such an officer, properly accredited to the Maharaja of Cashmere, would easily be able to approach the Indus near the Nanga Parbat, and marching upwards could make a fairly complete examination of several hundred miles of the Indus and its principal tributaries, and probably could arrange to visit the lake Ashkoman where the present obstruction is said to exist.

With this suggestion we take leave of the subject, but should any further particulars of interest come to our knowledge, we shall have much pleasure in placing them at the service of our readers.

## THE END OF RUNDHIR SINGH, THE DACOIT.

(*Pioneer.*)

The details of the closing scene of the life of Rundhir Singh, the notorious dacoit, have reached us. We give them at greater length than we should on another occasion have thought necessary, because they redeem most fully the Police Force of the North-West Provinces from an imputation which has been cast rather needlessly upon the body in order to excuse the mistakes of individuals. In the beginning of May, Rundhir Singh and his followers left the Gwalior State, and sought shelter and concealment in the jungles of the Tehree and Bijawar States. One of the outlaws, Kissore Singh, was shortly afterwards captured at Tehree. From his statements and other information, it became certain that Rundhir Singh intended to return to the Gwalior State. The authorities and the police suspected that he would cross the Jamnee near the village of Bijaypoora, where his family resides, and attempted to return by the same route he had taken when he left the Gwalior State. The police were posted at intervals along the Jhensie road, which he would have to cross on his way. Mr. Finn, with four men of the Central India Horse and a police guard, was stationed at Talbehat, Inspector Johnson at Banai, and Mr. Campbell at another place. Captain Lindsay, Assistant Commissioner, aided by false information, withdrew Mr. Campbell and sent him off towards the South to make inquiries. On the next day after Mr. Campbell was withdrawn, information was received of the position of the dacoits. This appears to have been mainly due to the energy and judgment of Sub-Inspector Nathi Khan. To him were entrusted three guard posts at and near the village of Bijaypoora. He invited the lumberdars of the neighbouring villages whom he could trust, to assist in the work of watching the neighbouring jungles and hills for signs of the presence of the dacoits. One of three Sirdar Singh, of Mouza Borgowan Koord, not only promised, but was fortunate enough to give the information which led to the attack. A Rao ji, one of the party of his men who had been sent to watch, observed several men armed with muskets on a hill t pass apparently on the alert. This fact he reported to Sirdar Singh, who at once communicated it to Mr. Finn and to Nathi Khan. Mr. Finn, with his party of Central India Horse and constables, proceeded rapidly to the spot. They assembled unperceived on a neighbouring hill. Shortly after midday Nathi Khan led the attack. He took advantage of the jungle and rocks, and advanced up the hill unobserved by the dacoits, until, turning a corner suddenly, he saw one of the outlaws at his ease on a rock and keeping guard over Rundhir Singh, who was sleeping beneath in a small cave. The dacoit at once gave the alarm and bolted, but was very shortly afterwards cut down by one of the C. I. horsemen. Rundhir Singh, on hearing the cry of danger, jumped up and seized his double-barrelled gun, but before he could raise it to his shoulder was shot down by Nathi Khan. Jungoo, Rundhir Singh's brother, then sprung down, snatched up his brother's double-barrelled gun, and whilst Nathi Khan was re-loading his gun behind a rock, shot a constable standing near who had foolishly exposed himself. There were now four dacoits remaining—Jungoo, armed with the double-barrelled gun and the remaining three with muskets—all determined to sell their lives as dearly as they could. The hill on which they were was like many in Bundelcund, India, a natural fortress of great strength. It was upwards of 1,200 feet high, very precipitous, its sides covered with large boulders of rock, whilst the summit could only be approached by very steep winding paths. Mr. Finn had surrounded the hill with constables, and with thakoors and their men from the neighbouring villages, who had responded to his call for assistance. He directed his men to shelter themselves behind the rocks and endeavour to shoot off the dacoits. One was killed in this way, his musket rolling down the hill. This went on for some time and until the approach of night, when Mr. Finn, fearing the remainder might escape under cover of darkness, determined to scale the hill and complete his work. He drew his sword, called on the constables to follow, and in twenty minutes all was over. The bodies of Rundhir Singh and three of his companions were fully and satisfactorily recognized. We have thus heard the last of the most notorious dacoit of recent years. The final act, in its completeness and success, is in startling contrast to the ridiculous fiasco of five or six weeks ago. Not that there could be any doubt of the result. English coolness, prudence, and courage, leading men like Nathi Khan, make the fate of outlaws, however desperate and cunning they may be, a certainty. We need not refer again to Sir John Strachey's Resolution, which several of our contemporaries condemned, further than to say in addition to what we have already said—it has had the rare merit for a State document of achieving its object, and that with a quickness which perhaps its author did not himself anticipate.

## EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

### GERMAN EXPLORATION IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS.")

BERLIN, June 6.

Dr. Gustav Nachtigall, the celebrated traveller, has, after an absence of six years, passed in exploring Africa, returned to his country. The Berlin Geographical Society, held, in honour of him, an extraordinary sitting on Wednesday. Long before the commencement the large Hall was filled to overflowing, so that late comers were obliged to content themselves with standing in the passages on the staircase. The company was a very brilliant and choice one. The heads of the different Government departments and of the diplomatic service, distinguished men in art and science, the most celebrated professors of the University and Academy of Sciences, generals and other superior officers had collected there to welcome the return of the traveller. The chair was taken by Baron Richthofen, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, who in a few introductory words welcomed the guest of the evening, who, he said, rich in renown and scientific knowledge, had traversed the northern parts of Africa and explored territories never before trodden by European. As a mark of honour, he proposed that the assembly should rise, which was immediately responded to amidst universal applause. Dr. Nachtigall, who seemed deeply moved at this gratifying reception, expressed his thanks with much modesty. He is about 40 years old, is of small stature, but broadly built, and has a countenance indicating great courage and energy. In the lecture he gave he made scarcely any reference to his own attainments and spoke of his achievements with great modesty. He took too far to give you a detailed account of the lecture, which lasted nearly three hours. I must therefore confine myself to the principal points.

The immediate cause of Dr. Nachtigall's journey must be traced back to a wish of the German Emperor, then King of Prussia, to send some proofs of recognition to the Sheik Amar, of Borun, for the hospitality accorded to various German travellers in his kingdom. Dr. Nachtigall, a Physician in Ordinary to the Bey of Tunis, offered to escort the Imperial presents, consisting of a gilded throne, with the portraits of the Emperor, the Empress, and Crown Prince, some watches, needle guns, telescopes, a harmonium, &c. By the long residence of Dr. Nachtigall in Northern Africa, and his knowledge of the language and customs of the country, he was especially adapted for this work. He left Tripoli on the 18th of February, 1869, and reached Murzuk on the 29th of March. The prospect of being obliged to remain a year in Murzuk before being enabled to find a caravan going southwards induced Nachtigall to pay a visit to the south eastern countries, Tuor and Tibesti, in spite of the unfavourable reputation of the natives for pilfering, treachery, and other abominable qualities, to all of which Nachtigall from his own experience can testify. The impression produced by this dreadful journey will never be effaced from his memory. After Nachtigall and his escort's camels had, for want of water, looked death in the face, and barely escaped with their lives by secret flight, under protection of darkness, that they succeeded, after a two month's march, in arriving in a wretched state of filth, destitution, and misery, at Tadjeri, and on the 8th of October, entirely worn out, with swollen feet, and indescribably weak, at Murzuk. After a long period of repose, the enterprising doctor started again on the 14th of April, 1870, under somewhat more favourable circumstances, but unfortunately in the hottest season of the year, to carry out his mission. On the 7th of July the caravan arrived at Kuka, the capital of Borun, and Dr. Nachtigall handed over the presents, which, in spite of so many misfortunes, had remained intact, to the rightful owner. He received a most cordial welcome from the Sheik, without whose support he would scarcely have had the success he can now boast of.

It is not necessary to go into the details of his explorations from this point. Dr. Nachtigall was badly supplied with funds, remittances from Europe not having reached him, and had therefore to borrow at an enormous rate of interest. Owing, however, to the generosity of the Sheik, he was able to set out on his travels in March, 1871, and to continue them in the face of the most formidable difficulties. He suffered from exhausting marches; he had great trouble with his attendants, who threatened to leave him to his fate in the desert; and he was continually in danger of being murdered. Nevertheless he finally succeeded in penetrating into the interior of a country, of which all that was previously known was the name. Nay, more. We are not only made acquainted now with Wadai by an eye-witness, but he gives us a vivid description of the country and the people, their customs, their industry, and their history. He returned home by way of Darfur and Egypt.

Owing to domestic disturbances at Darfur, originating in the elevation of a new sovereign, Nachtigall stayed there some time until order was re-established. His reception by King Brahim, owing to a letter of the Viceroy of Egypt, was very friendly. The notabilities of the land nevertheless begged the King's permission to put Dr. Nachtigall to death as a spy, but the King refused to comply with this request, recommending Nachtigall at the same time to observe great prudence. In no country explored by the traveller had he to suffer so much from fanaticism as in Darfur. The hostility displayed towards European travellers is increased by the dread of an invasion from the Turks, whose secret envoy Nachtigall was supposed to be. Fortunately he left Darfur shortly before the Egyptians from Soudan invaded the country; otherwise the Sultan would scarcely have been able to afford him protection. Without any more especial dangers Nachtigall succeeded in reaching Egypt, where he was most heartily received. He was so weak, however, that he had to go through a course of sulphur baths before returning to Germany.

On finishing his lecture the whole assembly rose anew to thank him, and the audience thronged from all sides begging permission to be introduced to him. The banquet given by the Geographical Society in honour of Dr. Nachtigall, in the Zoological Gardens, was an exceedingly brilliant one, and passed off most pleasantly. When the company were on the point of sitting down to table Dr. Nachtigall received an autograph letter from the Emperor conferring on him the Order of the Royal Crown. Among the numerous toasts was one by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron, Beuelow, who stated that, when such a man as Nachtigall voluntarily proceeded as envoy abroad, no credentials were necessary to procure a German name respect. Dr. Nachtigall, in returning thanks, drank to the health of the Emperor and to the welfare of the Empire.

## THE MANN BOUDOIR SLEEPING CAR.

(*Daily News.*)

A trial trip of the Mann Boudoir Sleeping Car —"a new carriage of luxury for the public"—was made yesterday morning (June 7) between King's-cross and Cambridge. The invention is very correctly termed a carriage of luxury. Travellers between Vienna and Paris upon the main lines to the Russian frontier, and other Continental routes, will remember the snug little compartments which afford all the comforts of a small drawing room during the day and well nigh all the comforts of a private bedroom during the night. The Great Northern Railway Company, although they have no sleeping cars of their own yet generously allowed Colonel Mann to exhibit his invention on their line, and Mr. Cockshott, the superintendent of the system, accompanied the expedition to conduct experiments of his own. For this purpose the Boudoir Sleeping Car was placed at the rear part of the train, which is the severest test to which it can be subjected with respect to the steadiness of running. The result was eminently satisfactory. The train at times was pushed forward at the splendid rate of 60 miles an hour, and driven over even curves and points at nearly that great speed; but the carriage was at all times remarkably firm, and frequently entirely free from oscillation. It was indeed surprising how smoothly the train glided along at the sensation mile per minute. The carriage, instead of consisting of one grand saloon like the Pullman Cars, is divided into small compartments—a design which Colonel Mann probably thinks will appeal to the Englishman's love of seclusion. The boudoirs are fitted up for either four or two individuals, the sleeping berths, like those of a saloon steamer, being placed one over another. The steps by which the upper sleeper mounts to his couch serve in the day time as a handy little table, at which the passenger can write comfortably, and the lower berths make admirable sofa chairs. The operation of bed-making by the most simple and ingenious of processes can be performed in a couple of minutes. When the passenger is tired of his well carpeted and upholstered private room, he may stroll up and down the corridors, in which there are a refreshment bar and lavatories. Electric bells are at the disposal of each passenger, who by them can summon an attendant, whose special duty it is to wait upon the occupants of the cars. The beds, it should be mentioned, are placed across the carriage, an arrangement that prevents rolling. This, together with the small-ness and privacy of the compartments, constitutes the chief speciality of the Mann as distinct from other sleeping cars. In the winter the carriages are uniformly heated by hot water pipes from beneath the carriage; and they are beautifully lighted by the celebrated lamps of the Silber Light Company, and, if required, by reading lamps placed over each passenger's shoulder. The ventilation is admirable, including in the sense freedom from dust. Hot and cold water are supplied to the dressing rooms; there is even an ice safe amongst the manifold conveniences of the carriage, which being of American design, it is scarcely necessary to add abounds in ingenious devices for saving labour and making things generally easy for one's body. The roof is unusually high and gaily painted. On the whole it is difficult to conceive railway travelling with a greater minimum of discomfort. By partly using polished walnut panels instead of padded cushion backs, "stuffiness" is avoided; the windows, which are double, never rattle. Upon the Continent, where there are 21 of Mann's Boudoir Cars in continuous use, the goal is 10 francs per day and night of twenty-four, and should the Mann's Railway Sleeping Carriage Company ever succeed in placing their stock upon English lines 8s. would be about the price charged. During the trip yesterday Mr. Cleer, the practical inspector of the line, assisted Mr. Cockshott in his experiments. These are the cars invariably used by our Royal Family when travelling on the Continent.

## CYNICAL SPINSTERS.

(*Liberal Review.*)

The world is full of them! They meet one at every turn; they scowl at one from hundreds of corners; and they may, in scores of places, be heard raising their shrill voices in protest against the things that are. In a manner, all person's hands are raised against them and theirs are raised against all persons; and they rather pride themselves upon this fact. It is their boast that they are able to fight the battle of life for themselves; that they are competent to hold their own against any man, woman, or child with whom they may be brought in contact; and that they possess such an amount of sense that they are not only enabled to judge in all matters immediately pertaining to themselves, but are quite qualified to act as advisers to the community in general. Such is their benevolence that they will give their invaluable advice unasked for and free of all charge; indeed, such is their generosity that even when they perceive that the recipients of their charity are the reverse of grateful to them, they will continue to exert themselves in the thankless one's behalf. That their counsel is not always acted upon they regard as a proof positive of the arrant stupidity of the human species than as an indication that the said counsel is not of the most valuable character. The council, indeed, is of so extremely valuable a character that, if it were followed, half the ills which the human family seems heir to would be avoided. They are rather fond of indicating this fact. When you are in trouble they will frankly tell you that "it is your own fault," inasmuch as you failed to do as they suggested upon a certain occasion. When you are prosperous and happy they will generally endeavour to indoctrinate you with the opinion that the happy state of things cannot last, and that you are bound to be very miserable, sooner or later—how miserable unless you act as they think best words cannot express. Unfortunately, the dear creature's proposed line of conduct would be utterly repugnant to you—would, in short, succeed in making you miserable in the present, in anticipation of the future; and so you prefer to remain in your "fool's paradise" and to walk blithely to that precipice which you are destined to topple over. Still, there are often times when the cynical spinster has the pleasure of seeing that, she has made you miserable and uneasy, and thereby, to a certain extent, inured you to bear the horrors which may some time crowd upon you in this world or the next. Are you a mother, she will do her best to persuade you that you are going the right way to spoil your children, whom you love dearly and care for tenderly, and who are you flatter yourself, amongst the greatest blessings which you have been vouchsafed. With charming candour she will demonstrate that you are a mere infant in the management of children, the true method of which is, probably, only understood by her and a few kindred spirits who have never had any children of their own to experiment with and make completely unhappy. Are you nursing a sickly youngster, she will accuse you of "coddling" the little fellow, and of going the right way to work to make him really ill; does one of your children cough and not happen to be on the invalid list, she will solemnly warn you that, unless the child is taken great care of it will go into a decline or do something equally dreadful. Do your children venture so far as to laugh or talk in her august presence, forthwith will she proceed to severely scowl upon the little wretches and read you a lecture to the effect that you have been greatly remiss in your duty in not teaching them to know their position. It is only due to her to say that she can quickly subjugate boys and girls of tender years, and bring them to regard her with such awe that, when she is by, they quiver and shake and silently watch her every movement with what she no doubt considers wholesome dread. Have you a husband, she will hint that men, as a rule, are a bad lot, and, if she feels that she dare, she will go so far as to insinuate that your spouse is no exception to the general rule, and that he treats you in a manner which a spirited woman would not be slow to resent. She would have you assert your power and baffle the machinations of the monster; she would scorn to play second fiddle to a man. Have you sons and daughters who are treading the path which leads to matrimony she will, such is her perspicuity, see impropriety in actions which to you and to the actors themselves are of the most innocent and simple nature. Young man, according to her view of the case, are exceedingly dangerous characters—a species of wolf who, disguised as sheep, will persist in getting into the domestic fold—and she would have them treated accordingly. Young women she regards as weak creatures, who are only too ready to listen to the voice of the charmer, and come to grief. She would have them cold and severe in their treatment of males; and there is reason to believe that, such is her sensitiveness and veneration for delicacy, she would object to any young lady, dear to her, receiving an offer of marriage except when a third party of undoubted respectability and prudence was by. Most of the popular amusements of the day, she thinks, are pernicious, or at least exceedingly frivolous that they are unworthy of the notice of a person possessing a grain of sense; light literature, in her eye, is trashy and deleterious; and certain studies and sciences lead, she thinks, to wicked views and perdition. Gossip she more than tolerates; plain sewing and any description of drudgery she places a high value upon, provided that she is allowed to be director-chief of a lot of unwilling workers. Friends she has few, and those whom she gets she soon quarrels with and, having discovered their iniquity, blackens the character of far and wide.

It is not surprising that the society of the Cynical Spinster is not courted except by a few persons who have an eye to the main chance and hope some day to become the recipients of a share of that money of which she is possessed. These put up with her spleen, flatter her to the top of her bent, and, we trust, get their reward—by the lady leaving her fortune to a charity: Ordinary people, however, cannot pretend to like her or regard her otherwise than as a gigantic mistake—a pest in society. It is not because she is an old maid that they do this, for old maids are often sensible, lovable, and useful. It is because she, being a discontented and a disappointed woman, selfishly and cruelly endeavours to inoculate the human family generally with a share of her misery. Probably, she would have married had her nature been other than what it is; certain it is that, if she had married she would have led her husband the life of a dog, and he might have been induced to curse the day when woman was sent into the world to be a help-mate to man. She would have fought him again and again for the mastery, and have wrecked his happiness, her own, and her children's in the attempt to secure the same. What can be done with her!

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